



**Flag of Russia as NAZI entity.
It reflects this entity from the point of view of its victims.
We accuse this entity of committing war crimes,
crimes against humanity, mass murder and genocide!**

A PICTURE CAN SPEAK LOUDER THAN A MILLION WORDS!

Vocabulary and Pictorial Representation:

A truthful representation of facts is in politics as important as it is in medical diagnostic. In this series of texts and symbols, anyone person, political ideology, ideological group or state, is named "NAZI" according to their Nazi-like behaviour and general Nazi-like mindset, NOT according to their actual ideology or the often false perception that outsiders may have of them. It is the teaching that poisons the mind!

Although the Communist Party of China, is often viewed as "the left" and therefore harmless, in their behaviour however, Communists act precisely like the Nazis of Adolf Hitler's Europe in the 1940s who threatened, tortured, subjugated, or murdered millions their victims for the simple reason that they did not belong to them. The very same totalitarian attitude applies to the political ideologies of Islam.

Any individual, or group of individuals, outside these Nazi-entities is considered "enemy" of those Nazi-like states or other entities (such as terrorist groups, jihadists, fascist activists, etc.) are here branded as "Nazi" and deserve no less. They use a

NAZI IDEOLOGY OF PUTIN

psychological tool known as "dehumanisation." Enemies are described as animals, pigs, apes, vermin, or subhumans in their Nazi-propaganda.

The tool of dehumanisation is deeply rooted in texts that those Nazis used and still use to justify incarceration, execution, or even genocide on a massive scale. We must take totalitarian regimes and their leaders very serious. Almost all of them announce their evil plans long before they execute them.

If more people had read Hitler's "Mein Kampf," the Second World War and the Holocaust with 50 million deaths could have been prevented. If more people had read the Islamic scripture (Quran, Sira, Hadith), the death of 360 million people could have been avoided. If more people had read some books written by Aleksandr Dugin and what Putin quoted from them, the war in the Ukraine never had happened. If more people would read what Xi Jinping and his propaganda outlets write (such as "Document No. 9" or other texts in Xinhua net), they may understand the magnitude of his plans for the World.

The complacency and sluggishness of the minds of our politicians, courts of law and media, as well as their cowardice, are the Zyklon B administered to Western Civilisation. There can be no diplomatic immunity for political mass murderers. It is time to bring perpetrators of aggressive wars, of jihadism, of crimes against humanity, of genocide, to justice!

WANTED

Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation, war crimes, crimes against humanity

Valery Gerasimov, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and First Deputy Minister for Defence

Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Dmitry Medvedev, Deputy Chairman of the Security Council

Sergey Shoygu, Minister of Defence

Aleksandr Gelyevich Dugin, Nazi propagandist

Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev; born 20 November 1946) former KGB agent, Patriarch of Moscow since 1 February 2009; lauded Putin's 2022 invasion of Ukraine

Army General Oleg Salyukov, Commander-in-Chief

Ramzan Akhmadovich Kadyrov, Head of the Chechen Republic, war crimes

Alexander Grigoryevich Lukashenko, Fascist President of Belarus

Lieutenant General Aleksandr Semyonovich Sanchik, Current commander Colonel General

Lt. Col. Azatbek Omurbekov, 64th Motor Rifle Brigade, war crimes in Bucha

Vasily Tonkoshkurov, First Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 64th M. R. B.

NAZI IDEOLOGY OF PUTIN

Lieutenant General Aleksandr Matovnikov, Deputy Commander-in-Chief

Admiral Nikolai Yevmenov, Commander-in-Chief

Admiral Aleksandr Nosatov, First Deputy Commander-in-Chief

Vice-Admiral Vladimir Kasatonov, Deputy Commander-in-Chief

Colonel General Mikhail Teplinskiy, Commander

Colonel General Evgeniy Ustinov, Chief of Staff and First Deputy commander

Mikhail Mishustin, Prime Minister

Konstantin Chuychenko, Minister of Justice

Igor Krasnov, Prosecutor General

Rashid Nurgaliyev, Deputy Secretary of the Security Council

Vladimir Kolokoltsev, Minister of Internal Affairs

Sergey Kravtsov, Minister of Education

Valery Falkov, Minister of Science and Higher Education

Olga Lyubimova, Minister of Culture

Mikhail Mishustin, Chairman of the Government

Anton Vaino, Manager of the Presidential Administration

Sergei Ivanov, Special Representative of the President on Issues of Environmental Activities, Ecology and Transport

Maxut Shadayev, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media

Nikolay Shulginov, Minister of Energy

Anton Siluanov, Minister of Finance

Vitaly Savelyev, Minister of Transport

Yury Borisov, Deputy Prime Minister for Defence and Space Industry

Andrey Belousov, First Deputy Prime Minister for Finance, Economy and National Projects

Dmitry Grigorenko, Deputy Prime Minister – Chief of Staff of the Government

Dmitry Patrushev, Minister of Agriculture, Secretary of the Security Council

Denis Manturov, Minister of Industry and Trade

Alexander Novak, Deputy Prime Minister for Fuel–Energy Complex

Viktoria Abramchenko, Deputy Prime Minister for Agro-Industrial Complex, Natural Resources and Ecology

Marat Khusnullin, Deputy Prime Minister for Construction and Regional Development

Alexey Overchuk, Deputy Prime Minister for Eurasian Integration, cooperation with the CIS, BRICS, G20 and International Events

Yury Trutnev, Deputy Prime Minister – Presidential Envoy to the Far Eastern Federal District

Tatyana Golikova, Deputy Prime Minister for Social Policy

NAZI IDEOLOGY OF PUTIN

Dmitry Chernyshenko, Deputy Prime Minister for Tourism, Sport, Culture and Communications

Maxim Reshetnikov, Minister of Economic Development

Irek Faizullin, Minister for Construction and Housing

Aleksey Chekunkov, Minister for Development of the Russian Far East and Arctic

Aleksandr Kurenkov, Minister of the Russian Federation for Affairs of Civil Defence, Emergency Situations and the Liquidation of Consequences of Natural Disasters

Mikhail Murashko, Minister of Health

Anton Kotyakov, Minister of Labour and Social Protection

Alexander Kozlov, Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology

Oleg Matytsin, Minister of Sport

Valentina Matviyenko, Chairwoman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly

Vyacheslav Volodin, Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly

Vladimir Kolokoltsev, Minister for Internal Affairs

Aleksandr Bortnikov, Director of the Federal Security Service

Sergei Naryshkin, Director of the Foreign Intelligence Service

Anton Siluanov, Minister for Finance

Viktor Zolotov, Director of the Federal Service of the National Guard Troops and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard Forces Command

Vladimir Bulavin, Manager of the Federal Customs Service

Sergei Sobyenin, Mayor of Moscow

Aleksandr Beglov, Governor of Saint Petersburg

Igor Shchyogolev, Plenipotentiary Representative of the President to the Central Federal District

Aleksandr Gutsan, Plenipotentiary Representative of the President to the Northwestern Federal District

Vladimir Ustinov, Plenipotentiary Representative of the President to the Southern Federal District

Yury Chaika, Plenipotentiary Representative of the President to the North Caucasian Federal District

Igor Komarov, Plenipotentiary Representative of the President to the Volga Federal District

Vladimir Yakushev, Plenipotentiary Representative of the President to the Ural Federal District

Anatoly Seryshev, Plenipotentiary Representative of the President to the Siberian Federal District

Yury Trutnev, Plenipotentiary Representative of the President to the Far Eastern Federal District and Deputy Chairman of the Government

THE CHIEF PERPETRATOR, VLADIMIR PUTIN

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin (born 7 October 1952) is a Russian politician and former intelligence officer who has been in power as the president of Russia since 2012, having previously served between 2000 and 2008. He was the prime minister of Russia from 1999 to 2000 and again from 2008 to 2012. As he was constitutionally limited to two consecutive terms as president at the time, Putin used a trick to stay in power. He led Dmitry Medvedev to appoint him nominal as prime minister from 2008 to 2012. From this position, he became president again.

Putin studied law at the Leningrad State University (now Saint Petersburg State University) in 1970 and graduated in 1975. It was at this time, Putin stumbled over the teachings of Ivan Ilyin, a fascist philosopher. In 1975, Putin joined the KGB and trained at the 401st KGB school in Okhta, Leningrad. After training, he worked in the Second Chief Directorate (counter-intelligence), before he was transferred to the First Chief Directorate, where he monitored foreigners and consular officials in Leningrad. In September 1984, Putin was sent to Moscow for further training at the Yuri Andropov Red Banner Institute. Putin's knowledge of English and German came in handy as it proved to be crucial for his future career and relationship to foreign leaders. Putin was sent by the KGB to New Zealand, allegedly working for some time undercover in central Wellington. From 1985 to 1990, he served in Dresden, East Germany, using a cover identity as a translator, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel (podpolkovnik), before resigning in 1991 to begin a political career in Saint Petersburg. He moved to Moscow in 1996 to join the administration of president Boris Yeltsin. He briefly served as director of the Federal Security Service (FSB) and secretary of the Security Council, before being appointed as prime minister in August 1999. It was this job that lets him discover Aleksandr Dugin and his first significant book "Foundations of Geopolitics." From all the things Putin has said since then, it becomes clear that he embraced Dugin's teachings which Putin quotes to the letter. His ideas of a "Eurasian Empire" with Russia at its heart and using the force of arms as means of politics are just two of them.

After the resignation of Yeltsin, Putin became acting president and, less than four months later, was elected outright to his first term as president. He was reelected in 2004. As he was constitutionally limited to two consecutive terms as president at the time, Putin served as prime minister again from 2008 to 2012 under Dmitry Medvedev. He returned to the presidency in 2012 in an election marred by allegations of fraud

and protests and was reelected in 2018. In April 2021, following a referendum, he signed into law constitutional amendments including one that would allow him to run for reelection twice more, potentially extending his presidency to 2036. This is another trick to stay in power which is being copied now by the Chinese dictator Xi Jinping. These two examples clearly show how important it is to know how to manipulate existing laws to ones own advantage; here, both follow in the footsteps of Adolf Hitler.

Under Putin's leadership, Russia has undergone democratic backsliding and a shift to authoritarianism. His rule has been characterised by endemic corruption as well as numerous human rights violations, including the jailing and repression of political opponents, the intimidation and suppression of independent media in Russia, and a lack of free and fair elections. His rise to power began with the Dagestan incident which he ruthlessly constructed into a convenient war.

In 1998, along with Shamil Basayev, a jihadist called Ibn Al-Khattab created or reorganised the Mazhlis ul Shura of the United Mujahids (Consultative Council of United Holy Warriors), the Congress of the Peoples of Dagestan and Ichkeriya, the Special Purpose Islamic Regiment (SPIR), the Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade (IIPB) (also known as the Islamic Peacekeeping Army) and a group of female suicide bombers, the Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Chechen Shahids. In August–September 1999, they led the IIPB's incursions into Dagestan, which resulted in the deaths of at least several hundred people and effectively started the Second Chechen War.

Following the Russian apartment bombings and the invasion of Dagestan by mujahideen, including the former KGB agents, based in the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria, Putin's law-and-order image and unrelenting approach to the Second Chechen War soon combined to raise his popularity and allowed him to overtake his rivals. The Russian apartment bombings were a series of explosions that hit four apartment blocks in the Russian cities of Buynaksk, Moscow and Volgograd in September 1999, killing more than 300, injuring more than 1,000, and spreading a wave of fear across the country. The bombings, together with the Invasion of Dagestan, triggered the Second Chechen War. The handling of the crisis by Vladimir Putin, who was prime minister at the time, boosted his popularity greatly and helped him attain the presidency within a few months. The main perpetrators allegedly were Ibn Al-Khattab, Achemez Gochiyayev. Samir Saleh Abdullah Al Suwailim

(1963–2002), more commonly known as Ibn al-Khattab or Emir Khattab, was a Saudi born Mujahid Emir, well known for his participation in the First and Second Chechen Wars. The origins and real identity of Khattab remained a mystery to most until after his death, when his brother gave an interview to the press. He died on 20 March 2002 following exposure to a poisoned letter delivered via a courier who had been recruited by Russia's Federal Security Service. Achemez Gochiyayev (born 1970) is a Russian citizen who has "disappeared" and not been seen since early March 2002; presumed dead. Both of these cases clearly bear Putin's "handwriting" as since then, Putin got rid of his opponents in a similar fashion. There are indications that the bombings were coordinated by Russian state security services to help bring Putin into the presidency, meaning on his behalf. To be clear, Putin is a murderer who has learned his skill probably in East Germany. However, the invasion of Dagestan in August 1999 was the first and the main casus belli for the Second Chechen War. It was also the very first time that two equally violent ideologies clashed: Islam with its 1,400 years old "Jihad" against the Putin-Dugin doctrine of "Eurasianism." Putin led Russia during a war against Chechen separatists, reestablishing federal control of the region.

The Second Chechen War took place in Chechnya and the border regions of the North Caucasus between the Russian Federation and the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria, from August 1999 to April 2009. In August 1999, Islamist fighters from Chechnya infiltrated Russia's Dagestan region, declaring it an independent state and calling for holy war. This infiltration and annexation concept was also used by the Russian in Transnistria (Moldova) and in the east of Ukraine.

During the course of the war in 2000, Ibn al-Khattab took over the leadership of the Chechen Mujahideen and participated in leading his militia against Russian forces in Chechnya, as well as managing the influx of foreign fighters and money (and, according to the Russian officials, also planning of attacks in Russia). He led or commanded several devastating attacks during this year, such as the mountain battle, which killed at least 67 Russian paratroopers, and the attack on the OMON convoy near Zhani-Vedeno, which killed at least 3 Russian Interior Ministry troops. Khattab later survived a heavy-calibre bullet wound to the stomach and a landmine explosion. He died on 20 March 2002 following exposure to a poisoned letter delivered via a courier from Putin.

During the initial campaign, Russian military and pro-Russian Chechen paramilitary forces faced Islamic Chechen separatists in open combat

and seized the Chechen capital Grozny after a winter siege that lasted from December 1999 until February 2000. Russia established direct rule over Chechnya in May 2000 although Chechen militant resistance throughout the North Caucasus region continued to inflict heavy Russian casualties and challenge Russian political control over Chechnya for several years. Both sides carried out attacks against civilians. These attacks drew international condemnation. During the course of the war in 2000, Ibn al-Khattab took over the leadership of the Chechen Mujahideen and participated in leading his militia against Russian forces in Chechnya, as well as managing the influx of foreign fighters and money (and, according to the Russian officials, also planning of attacks in Russia). He led or commanded several devastating attacks during this year, such as the mountain battle, which killed at least 67 Russian paratroopers, and the attack on the OMON convoy near Zhani-Vedeno, which killed at least 3 Russian Interior Ministry troops. In mid-2000, the Russian government transferred certain military responsibilities to pro-Russian Chechen forces. The military phase of operations was terminated in April 2002, and the coordination of the field operations was given first to the Federal Security Service and then to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the summer of 2003.

By 2009, Russia had severely disabled the Chechen separatist movement and large-scale fighting ceased. Russian army and Interior Ministry troops ceased patrolling. Grozny underwent reconstruction efforts and much of the city and surrounding areas were rebuilt quickly. Sporadic violence continued throughout the North Caucasus; occasional bombings and ambushes targeting federal troops and forces of the regional governments in the area still occur. In April 2009, the government "operation in Chechnya" officially ended. As the bulk of the army was withdrawn, the responsibility for dealing with the low-level insurgency was shouldered by the local police force. Three months later, the exiled leader of the separatist government, Akhmed Zakayev, called for a halt to armed resistance against the Chechen police force from August and said he hoped that "starting with this day Chechens will never shoot at each other". This marked the complete end of the Chechen conflict. The exact death toll of the conflict is unknown, although the total loss of human life, including both combatants and non-combatants, is estimated to be between 50,000–80,000.

The forced Russofication of large territories inside the Soviet Union contained an explosive charge as it is normal when a majority language tries to subjugate a minority language. Language is not only a tool for communication but also a marker for cultural, religious and cultural

identity of humans. The language laws presented a particularly volatile issue as a great proportion of the non-Moldovan population of the Moldavian SSR did not speak Moldovan (Romanian). The problem of the official language in the MSSR had become a Gordian knot, being exaggerated and, perhaps, intentionally politicized. Some described the language laws as "discriminatory" and criticized their rapid implementation. Others, on the contrary, complained the laws were not followed.

Transnistria became one of the "unrecognised republics" that appeared throughout the USSR, alongside Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh. These self-proclaimed states maintained close ties with each other. Their population consists mainly of ethnic Russians often infiltrated by pan-Slavic and imperialistic Russians who try to take power in these regions in order to bring them back to "Mother Russia," mostly by force of arms.

The question is "Why does Putin do all this, besides Dugin's doctrine of a Eurasian Empire?" is a sensible one and could be answered with the fact that he is an individual of data and numbers, just as he has learned it from the KGB. He knows that Russia's demography is so bad that this conflict is probably the very last opportunity in which Russia can afford to put the lives of many conscripted soldiers on the line in larger numbers. We can already see that China is in a very similar situation; they however have just been scared off from invading Taiwan by the Ukraine conflict in which the Russians demonstrated their utter incompetence and totally their outdated military equipment; the Chinese army is basically operating with the same Russian-style weapons. The Ukrainians have not welcomed them and the West which he hoped to have divided on every possible issues suddenly put themselves together to support them.

Due to her vast land mass, Russia's borders are hard to defend. A large stretch of borderland has natural barriers such as deserts, the Arctic Ocean, the Black Sea or the Himalaya mountain range. The former Soviet Union was easy to defend but when some of the Soviet Republics like Kazakhstan, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Ukraine broke away, the remaining Russian Federation had no access to mountain passes or other natural geographical barriers anymore. There are 9 access points or gateways within these barriers which are important to Russia from a geo-strategical viewpoint. The USSR controlled all of them. The successor state, called Russian Federation, controls only 1, the East around Vladivostok. Passes or

NAZI IDEOLOGY OF PUTIN

access points can be used as natural defence assets but also as platforms for aggressive wars from his side into the territories of those he views as his enemies. He did that in the past and he will do that also in future. There can be no doubt about it whatsoever.

Putin's Russia is widely regarded as one of the major revisionist powers in the world, determined to upend the global liberal order. This is why Putin strives to make the Russian Federation a world power again. To be a global power, Russia must become a maritime power as well. Thus, it seeks to gain control in Eurasia and the region between the Black Sea and the Baltic region. The North European Plain and the river Danube hold strategic significance for Russia, the former being a gateway to Europe and the latter the economic lynchpin of 10 important countries. However, the presence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in the Black Sea and the Baltic states is an impediment to Putin's plans.

Ukraine is only the most recent victim of his conquest spree. And again, he proves to be willing to turn his Nazi-plans into reality and does not care about loss of life. This alone makes him a war criminal. The Russo-Ukrainian War, as it is known nowadays, has begun between Russia (alongside Russian separatists who infiltrated Ukraine) and Ukraine on February 20, 2014. Hostilities were initiated by Russia shortly after Ukraine's Revolution of Dignity which made an end to Putin's political attempts to encroach Ukraine. Actions were focused on the political status of Crimea and the Donbas, which remain internationally recognised as part of Ukraine. Incursions into Ukrainian territory culminated in Putin's illegal annexation of Crimea, followed shortly afterwards by the beginning of the war in Donbas between Russia-backed separatists and Ukrainian state forces; fighting for the first eight years of the conflict also included naval incidents, cyberwarfare, and heightened political tensions. Throughout 2021, bilateral tensions rose due to the Russian military buildup of 150,000 troops surrounding Ukrainian territory, and on 24 February 2022, the conflict saw a major escalation as Russia invaded mainland Ukraine and Putin announced a "special military operation" to "demilitarise and denazify" Ukraine.

Russian attacks were initially launched on a northern front from Belarus towards Kyiv, a north-eastern front towards Kharkiv, a southern front from Crimea, and a south-eastern front from Luhansk and Donetsk. A 40 kilometres (25 mi) long Russian military convoy was on the way to Kyiv but stopped due to lack of food and fuel supply. The Ukrainian Army immediately understood that the Russians were badly organised and literally ran away. In the northern front, amidst heavy losses and strong

NAZI IDEOLOGY OF PUTIN

Ukrainian resistance surrounding Kyiv, Russia's advance stalled in March, and by April its troops retreated. On 8 April, Russia placed its forces in southern and eastern Ukraine under the command of General Aleksandr Dvornikov, and some units withdrawn from the north were redeployed to the Donbas. On 19 April, Russia launched a renewed attack across a 500 kilometres (300 mi) long front extending from Kharkiv to Donetsk and Luhansk. By 13 May, a Ukraine counter-offensive had driven back Russian forces near Kharkiv. By 20 May, Mariupol fell to Russian troops following a prolonged siege of the Azovstal steel works. Russian forces continued to bomb both military and civilian targets far from the frontline. Ukrainian forces launched counteroffensives in the south in August, and in the northeast in September. They reconquered a large chunk of Ukraine while Putin's soldiers ran away again.

The war has been accompanied by violations of human rights. OHCHR estimates that from 2014 to 2021 around 4,000 detainees were subjected to torture and ill-treatment, approximately 1,500 by government actors and 2,500 by separatist armed groups, and reckons that around 340 of them were also victims of sexual violence. Putin let his army fire all sorts of rockets and granates into civilian houses, schools and hospitals -- a blatant violation of the Genever Convention and the Hague Convention. The Putin's military exposed the civilian population to unnecessary and disproportionate harm by using cluster munitions and by firing other explosive weapons with wide-area effects such as bombs, missiles, heavy artillery shells and multiple launch rockets. The result of the Russian forces' attacks has been damage and destruction to civilian buildings including houses, hospitals, schools, kindergartens, nuclear power plants, historic buildings, and churches. As of the beginning of July, the attacks had resulted in the documented death or injury of more than 15,000 civilians including the documented death of circa 350 children, although the actual numbers are likely to be double or even higher.

On 2 March, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) opened a full investigation into past and present allegations of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide committed in Ukraine by any person from 21 November 2013 onwards, set up an online method for people with evidence to initiate contact with investigators, and sent a team of investigators, lawyers, and other professionals to Ukraine to begin collecting evidence. Two other independent international agencies are also investigating violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law in the area: the International Commission of Inquiry on

NAZI IDEOLOGY OF PUTIN

Ukraine, established by the United Nations Human Rights Council on 4 March 2022, and the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, deployed by OHCHR. The latter started monitoring human rights violations by all parties in 2014 and employs nearly 60 UN human rights monitors.

On 7 April 2022, the United Nations suspended Russia from the UN Human Rights Council. By early June, the Ukrainian Prosecutor's office had documented more than 14,000 alleged Russian war crimes, identified more than 600 suspects and initiated proceedings against approximately 80 of them. They and their commanders are responsible for robbery, deportations, murder, illegal executions, torture and rape. After Russian forces withdrew from Bucha north of Kyiv, at the end of March, videos emerged showing at least nine apparently dead bodies lying in the street in the residential area of the town. On 8 August 2022 the local authorities completed the counting of victims and reported that 458 bodies had been recovered from the town, including 9 children under the age of 18; 419 people had been killed by weapons and 39 appeared to have died of natural causes, possibly related to the occupation.

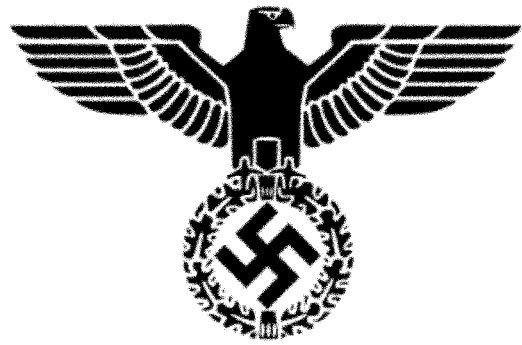
On 15 September 2022, several mass graves, including one site containing at least 440 bodies were found in the Ukrainian city of Izium after it was liberated by Ukrainian forces during the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The graves contained bodies of people executed by Russian forces. According to Ukrainian investigators, 447 bodies were discovered in one of the sites including 414 bodies of civilians (215 men, 194 women, 5 children) and 22 servicemen. Most of the dead showed signs of violent death and 30 presented traces of torture and summary execution, including ropes around their necks, bound hands, broken limbs and genital amputation. On September 26, 2022, Ukrainian President Zelenskyy announced that two more mass graves had been found "with hundreds of people".

Col. Laurence Hamilton, Sep 26, 2022

THE NAZI IDEOLOGY BEHIND THE MIND OF DICTATOR PUTIN



Nazi emblem of Dugin's "National Bolshevik Party"



Emblem of Hitler's NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers' Party)



Flag of Dugin's "National Bolshevik Party" during 2005 to 2007



Flag of Hitler's "National Socialist German Workers' Party", 1920 to 1945

ALEKSANDR GELYEVICH DUGIN

Aleksandr Gelyevich Dugin (born 7 January 1962) is in Russia known as political philosopher, analyst, and geo-strategist, in the West widely known as fascist, or "Putin's Teacher", "Putin's Mind", "Putin's Ayatollah" or perhaps most precisely as "Putin's Joseph Goebbels".

Dugin was born in Moscow, into the family of a colonel-general in the Soviet military intelligence, Geliy Alexandrovich Dugin, and his wife Galina, a physician. His father left the family when he was three, but ensured that they had a good standard of living, and helped Dugin out of trouble with the authorities on occasion. Just like Mohammed, Timur, Lenin, Stalin, Mussolini, Hitler, and other such individuals, he was in his early years foremostly a bossy and unpleasant trouble maker. In 1979, Aleksandr Dugin entered the Moscow Aviation Institute, but was expelled without a degree, reason unknown. Afterwards, he began working as a street cleaner and used a forged reader's card to access either the Lenin Library or the KGB archive, where he had access to banned literature on Satanism, occultism, fascism, Nazism and other

alike ideologies. In order to gain more detailed information, he even learned German, English, Spanish, Italian, and French. In 1980, Dugin joined the "Yuzhinsky circle [ru]", an avant-garde dissident group which dabbled in and other forms of the. In the group, he was known for his embrace of Nazism. He was influenced by René Guénon and by the Traditionalist School, and in the V. I. Lenin State Library he discovered the writings of Julius Evola, whose book "Pagan Imperialism" he translated into Russian.

Dugin read a few books by Martin Heidegger (1889–1976) the German philosopher who became a Nazi. Dugin transformed Heidegger's "Dasein" (Existence) into his geo-philosophical concept. He spent two years studying the geopolitical, semiotic and esoteric theories of the German Nazi-scholar Herman Wirth (1885–1981), one of the founders of the German Ahnenerbe. This resulted in the book *Hyperborean Theory* (1993), in which Dugin largely endorsed Wirth's ideas as a possible foundation for his Eurasianism. According to Dugin, the forces of liberal and capitalist Western civilisation represent what the ancient Greeks called "hubris," "the essential form of titanism" (the anti-ideal form), which opposes Heaven ("the ideal form—in terms of space, time, being"). In other words, the West would summarise "the revolt of the Earth against Heaven". To what he calls the West's "atomising" universalism, Dugin contrasts an apophatic universalism, expressed in the political idea of "empire". Values of democracy, human rights and individualism are considered by him not to be universal but uniquely Western. To be precise, Dugin hates the free World of the West as a whole, particularly that what he calls "the US hegemony," or "Atlanticism" meaning the sea-based Anglo-sphere because he does not appreciate that the United States, the United Kingdom and France keep the oceans an open-trade zone for everyone since the end of the Second World War.

Activism

In the 1980s, Dugin was a dissident and an anti-communist. Dugin worked as a journalist before becoming involved in politics just before the fall of communism. In 1988, he and his friend Geydar Dzhemal joined the ultranationalist and anti-Semitic group Pamyat (Memory), which would later give rise to Russian fascism. For a brief period at the beginning of the 1990s he was close to Gennady Zyuganov, leader of the newly formed Communist Party of the Russian Federation, and probably had a role in formulating its nationalist communist ideology.

In 1993 he co-founded, together with Eduard Limonov, the National Bolshevik Party, whose nationalistic interpretation of Bolshevism was

based on the ideas of Ernst Niekisch. He left the party in 1998 following disputes with Limonov. Limonov and some National Bolsheviks were jailed in April 2001 on charges of terrorism, the forced overthrow of the constitutional order, and the illegal purchase of weapons. Based on an article published in Limonka under Limonov's byline, the government accused Limonov of planning to start an armed insurgency in Kazakhstan and threw him into jail until 2003. After the arrest of the leader, members of the party started activities (including direct action stunts) against Putin's government. In 2002, members of the NBP participated in a common demonstration of far-left forces in a Moscow demonstration called Anticapitalism-2002. National Bolsheviks clashed with riot police. The NBP was banned by a Russian lower court in June 2005 and on 7 August 2007, the Russian Supreme Court confirmed the decision of the Moscow City Court of 19 April to ban the party as an extremist organisation. In July 2010, the National Bolsheviks founded a new political party, The Other Russia, an SS-like organisation.

Publishing career

Dugin published "Foundations of Geopolitics" in 1997; the book was published in multiple editions, and used in university courses on geopolitics (reportedly including the Academy of the General Staff of the Russian military) and alarms political scientists in the US, sometimes referenced by them as "Russia's Manifest Destiny". Also in 1997, his article, "Fascism – Borderless and Red", described "national capitalism" as pre-empting the development of a "genuine, true, radically revolutionary and consistent, fascist fascism" in Russia. He believes that it was "by no means the racist and chauvinist aspects of National Socialism that determined the nature of its ideology. The excesses of this ideology in Germany are a matter exclusively of the Germans ... while Russian fascism is a combination of natural national conservatism with a passionate desire for true changes." The "Waffen-SS and especially the scientific sector of this organization, Ahnenerbe," was "an intellectual oasis in the framework of the National Socialist regime", according to him.

Dugin soon began publishing his own journal entitled "Elementy," which initially began by praising Franco-Belgian Jean-François Thiriart, belatedly a supporter of a "Euro-Soviet empire which would stretch from Dublin to Vladivostok and would also need to expand to the south, since it require(s) a port on the Indian Ocean." Consistently glorifying both Tsarist and Stalinist Russia, Elementy also indicated his admiration for Julius Evola. Dugin also collaborated with the weekly journal Den (The Day), previously directed by Alexander Prokhanov.

He describes himself as being a conservative: "We, conservatives, want a strong, solid state, want order and healthy family, positive values, the reinforcing of the importance of religion and the Church in society". He adds: "We want patriotic radio, TV, patriotic experts, patriotic clubs. We want the media that expresses national interests". According to political scientist Marlène Laruelle, the thinking of Dugin, main manufacturer of a fascism à-la-russe, could be described as a series of concentric circles, with far-right ideologies underpinned by different political and philosophical traditions (Esoteric Nazism, Traditionalism / Perennialism, Pan-Slavism, the German Conservative Revolution and the European New Right) at its backbone.

"Foundations of Geopolitics"

Alexander Dugin is the author of the controversial manual of Russian grand strategy, "Foundations of Geopolitics: The Geopolitical Future of Russia." His book became a must-read among Russian elites, the military, and inside the Kremlin itself, detailing bold steps to regain Russia's position on the world stage. Dugin divides the world into three sections. The heartland lies at the center of the world island, a strategic location ranging across Eurasia that dominates the continental landmass. The inner crescent is a rich coastal belt stretching from China to the Middle East and Europe. The outer crescent represents an important global periphery, including the Americas, Africa, and Oceania. For Dugin, the Russian Federation is not Russia. It's a transitional state. Only the skeleton of the empire.

The propagandist advocates Russia's expansion into a 'Great Space' to become a geopolitically complete world power. In Foundations of Geopolitics, the East/West great power struggle is symbolised by the battle between two monsters trying to devour the world: the Behemoth versus the Leviathan. The behemoth represents land power, the continental heartland, and ideocratic civilization, while the Leviathan symbolises sea power, Atlanticism, and commercial civilisations. Only one can survive. Dugin's grand strategy is to transform the international security system, eject the United States as the unipolar hegemon, and spread Russia's influence across the world island. His book "Foundations of Geopolitics" offers policymakers a step-by-step plan to forge a new superstate. In the North, Dugin pinpoints strategic control over the Arctic Circle as a top geopolitical priority. The arctic is a hotspot for competing territorial claims and the Russians have bolstered their position by militarising the region, placing it under the protection of its Northern Fleet.

Dugin also proposes the full annexation of Finland. To the West, the centerpiece of Dugin's strategy is an alliance with Germany. A Berlin Moscow Axis. The plan is for Russia to return its Kaliningrad exclave to Germany, reviving the ghost of Prussia. The whole of Europe would be realigned among the continental powers. Central Europe, the Baltic states, and western Ukraine fall under the German lead bloc. The UK will become effectively cut off from the rest of Europe. France must realign towards the new axis. Eastern and Southern Ukraine will be annexed, as their control by the enemy is a mortal threat to Russia. Dugin supports Romanian and Moldovan unification. The Romanian Union, Bulgaria, and a greater Serbia should integrate into Moscow's political orbit. He proposes Russians are a hybrid Turko-Slavic civilisation, which gives them legitimate claims to Turkic inhabited lands. As such, he wants to annex all former Soviet central Asian states and the whole of Mongolia. A Tokyo Moscow Axis, a strategic alliance with Japan, is his central plan to dominate the Asia Pacific. To achieve it, he proposes returning the contested Kuril Islands to Japanese control. Fearing the growing power of China, Dugin wants to balkanise it. Xinjiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, and Manchuria will be severed from the PRC to form a Russian-friendly security belt.

To the South, Dugin envisions a Tehran Moscow Axis, an alliance between the traditional societies of Christian orthodoxy and Islam. He supports Russia splitting Azerbaijan with Iran and the weakening of Turkey by inciting its Kurdish minority to rebel. His book foretold the de facto annexation of Abkhazia and South Ossetia during the 2008 Georgia War. Long a dream of imperial Russia, Dugin wants a warm water Indian Ocean port to make his superstate complete. To realise its grand geopolitical ambitions, Russia needs to become the standard under which all nations of the world island gather. In order to rally them together, they need a common enemy. That enemy is the United States. Russia must break free from the US and NATO-led containment strategy against it by spreading anti-Americanism across the world. Dugin advises Russia's intelligence services to fuel instability in the western superpower by encouraging political, social, and racial conflict to destabilise and paralyse US foreign policy. His roughly 50 books have captured the minds of Russian elites, military leaders, and Vladimir Putin himself. The manifesto reads like instructions to build an empire because they are. Forming a Great Space is Dugin's dream. An ultra-nationalist prophet, Alexander Dugin sees visions of an impregnable continent-spanning land fortress that dominates the world.

DUGIN BIBLIOGRAPHY English-Russian

Aleksandr Gelyevich Dugin / Dugin A. G.

Александр Гельевич Дугин / Дугин А. Г.

01. Dugin A. G. - Ways of the Absolute

01. Дугин А. Г. - Пути Абсолюта

02.b. Dugin A. G. - Conspiracy theories. The Science of Conspiracies, Secret Societies, and Secret Wars

02.b. Дугин А. Г. - Конспирология. Наука о заговорах, секретных обществах и тайной войне

03. Dugin A. G. - Signs of the Great Nord (2008)

03. Дугин А. Г. - Знаки Великого Норда (2008)

04. Dugin A. G. - Conservative revolution

04. Дугин А. Г. - Консервативная революция

05.a. Dugin A. G. - Templars of the Proletariat

05.a. Дугин А. Г. - Тамплиеры Пролетариата

05.b. Dugin A. G. - Templars of the Proletariat

05.b. Дугин А. Г. - Тамплиеры Пролетариата

06. Dugin A. G. - Mysteries of Eurasia

06. Дугин А. Г. - Мистерии Евразии

07. Dugin A. G. - Metaphysics of the good news

07. Дугин А. Г. - Метафизика благой вести

08. Dugin A. G. - **Foundations of Geopolitics** - 1997

08. Дугин А. Г. - Основы геополитики - 1997

09. Dugin A. G. - Absolute Motherland. - 1999

09. Дугин А. Г. - Абсолютная родина. - 1999

10. Dugin A. G. - Our way

10. Дугин А. Г. - Наш путь

11. Dugin A. G. - Russian thing

11. Дугин А. Г. - Русская вещь

12. Dugin A. G. - Evolution of the paradigmatic foundations of science

12. Дугин А. Г. - Эволюция парадигмальных оснований науки

13. Dugin A. G. - Philosophy of traditionalism
13. Дугин А. Г. - Философия традиционализма
14. Dugin A. G. Foundations of Eurasianism
14. Дугин А. Г. Основы Евразийства
15. Dugin A. G. The program of the political party "Eurasia"
15. Дугин А. Г. Программа политической партии «Евразия»
16. Dugin A. G. Eurasian mission of Nursultan Nazarbayev. 2004.
16. Дугин А. Г. Евразийская миссия Нурсултана Назарбаева. 2004.
17. Dugin A. G. Philosophy of politics. 2004
17. Дугин А. Г. Философия политики. 2004.
18. Dugin A. G. Philosophy of war. 2004.
18. Дугин А. Г. Философия войны. 2004.
19. Dugin A. G. Conspirology. 2005.
19. Дугин А. Г. Конспирология. 2005.
20. Dugin A. G. Pop culture and signs of the times. - M. Amphora, 2005.
20. Дугин А. Г. Поп-культура и знаки времени. — М. Амфора, 2005.
21. Dugin A. G. Social science for citizens of the new Russia. 2007.
21. Дугин А. Г. Обществоведение для граждан новой России. 2007.
22. Dugin A. G. Postmodern geopolitics. 2007.
22. Дугин А. Г. Геополитика постмодерна. 2007.
23. Dugin A. G. Signs of the Great Nord. 2008
23. Дугин А. Г. Знаки Великого Норда. 2008
24. Dugin A. G. Postphilosophy. 2009
24. Дугин А. Г. Постфилософия. 2009
25. Dugin A. G. Radical subject and its double. 2009
25. Дугин А. Г. Радикальный субъект и его дубль. 2009
26. Dugin A. G. **The Fourth Political Theory**. 2009.
26. Дугин А. Г. Четвёртая политическая теория. 2009.
27. Dugin A. G. Logos and mythos. Deep regional studies. 2010.
27. Дугин А. Г. Логос и мифос. Глубинное регионоведение. 2010.

28. Dugin A. G. The crisis is the end of economic theory. 2010.
28. Дугин А. Г. Кризис конец экономической теории. 2010.
29. Dugin A. G. Martin Heidegger philosophy of another Beginning. 2010.
29. Дугин А. Г. Мартин Хайдеггер философия другого Начала. 2010.
30. Dugin A. G. Sociology of imagination. 2010.
30. Дугин А. Г. Социология воображения. 2010.
31. Dugin A. G. Sociology of geopolitical processes. 2010
31. Дугин А. Г. Социология геополитических процессов. 2010
32. Dugin A.G. Sociology of Russian society. Russia between Chaos and Logos. 2011.
32. Дугин А.Г. Социология русского общества. Россия между Хаосом и Логосом. 2011.
33. Dugin A. G. Martin Heidegger - the possibility of Russian philosophy. 2011.
33. Дугин А. Г. Мартин Хайдеггер - возможность русской философии. 2011.
34. Dugin A. G. Archeomodern. 2011.
34. Дугин А. Г. Археомодерн. 2011.
35. Dugin A. G. Geopolitics. 2011
35. Дугин А. Г. Геополитика. 2011
36. Dugin A. G. Ethnosociology. 2011.
36. Дугин А. Г. Этносоциология. 2011.
37. Dugin A. G. Geopolitics of Russia. 2012.
37. Дугин А. Г. Геополитика России. 2012.
38. Dugin A. G. Theory of a multipolar world. 2012.
38. Дугин А. Г. Теория многополярного мира. 2012.
39. Dugin A.G. In Search of the Dark Logos. 2012.
39. Дугин А. Г. В поисках тёмного Логоса. 2012.
40. Dugin A. G. International relations. Paradigms, theory, sociology 2013.
40. Дугин А. Г. Международные отношения. Парадигмы, теория, социология 2013.
41. Dugin A. G. The fourth political theory.
41. Дугин А. Г. Четвертая политическая теория.

NAZI IDEOLOGY OF PUTIN

45. Dugin A. G. Structural sociology of Russian society
45. Дугин А. Г. Структурная социология русского общества
46. Dugin A. G. Putin against Putin. Former Future President
46. Дугин А. Г. Путин против Путина. Бывший будущий президент
47. Dugin Social Science for Citizens of New Russia
47. Дугин Обществоведение для граждан Новой России
48. Dugin A. G. The Great War of the Continents. Eurasianism - Founding Fathers
48. Дугин А. Г. Великая война континентов. Евразийство--отцы-основатели
49. Dugin A. G. Ukraine is my war. Geopolitical diary
49. Дугин А. Г. Украина-- моя война. Геополитический дневник
50. Dugin A. G. Martin Heidegger. The last god. 2014
50. Дугин А. Г. Мартин Хайдеггер. Последний бог. 2014
51. Dugin A. G. Putin's new formula. Fundamentals of ethical policy
51. Дугин А. Г. Новая формула Путина. Основы этической политики
52. Dugin A. G. Eurasian revenge of Russia
52. Дугин А. Г. Евразийский реванш России

The Two most important books by Dugin are available in English here. They are:

Foundations of Geopolitics. - 1997
The Fourth Political Theory. - 2009

All **Russian** Versions are available on Internet Archive at
https://archive.org/details/@bijeli_vuk
search for: Aleksandr Dugin, Collected Works

**INTRODUCTION TO THE NAZI PROPAGANDA WRITTEN BY IVAN ILYIN
AS BEING IMPLEMENTED BY DICTATOR PUTIN
IN ALL RUSSIAN HELD TERRITORIES FOR YEARS!**

Ivan Ilyin was a fascist philosopher of the '20s, '30s, and '40s, but he's probably the most important example of how old ideas can be brought back in the 21st century or in a postmodern context. Ilyin had three very important ideas.

The first was that social advancement was impossible because the political system, the social system, is like a body. So you're a cell, you're an embryo, you're an organ, you have a place in this larger body, and freedom means knowing your place. That's what freedom means.

A second idea that he had is that democracy is a ritual. So we can vote, but we only vote in order to affirm our collective support for a leader. The leader is not legitimated by our votes or chosen by our votes, the voting is just a ritual by which we collectively, every couple of years, endorse a leader who has emerged from some other place, from some—in fascism, a leader is some kind of hero who emerges from fiction, who emerges from myth.

The third idea Ilyin had, which is very useful, is that the factual world doesn't count. It's not real. Ilyin says that God created the world, but that was a mistake. The world was a kind of aborted process. The world is a horrifying thing because it's full of this and that and the other thing, what we call facts, and those facts can't be unified into some kind of larger whole so the world is actually horrifying, and those facts are disgusting and of no value whatsoever.

So, if you were Vladimir Putin and you're governing as the head of an oligarchical clan it's very comfortable to be able to say, "Well, look, freedom consists in knowing your place in society. There's no possibility for social advance."

If you're Vladimir Putin and you don't have serious democracy or you don't want to have it, it's very comfortable to do, as he, in fact, has done, it's very comfortable to transform elections into a kind of ritual.

And, likewise, if you can't have the rule of law and if Russians are basically stuck in a certain place economically and politically, the idea that the world is not factual, that the world is just subjective, that it's just a matter of this opinion, that opinion and the other opinion, is very comfortable.

And Ilyin adds the even more comfortable conclusion that the only true thing is Russian nationalism. The only hope to bring the whole world together is that somehow Russia—which is an innocent victim of the rest of the world—will somehow restore itself in some totalitarian form and then bring order back to the world.

NAZI IDEOLOGY OF PUTIN

So interestingly—it's not the only thing which is going on—but interestingly these kinds of ideas help Mr. Putin as he consolidates a certain kind of authoritarianism by spectacle at home and also help him as he broadcasts it abroad.

The fundamental way that Russia works in American politics is by transmitting the idea that's nothing is real. So it's true that the Russians did support Trump. It's true that there were all kinds of very specific interventions in the election of 2016.

But the fundamental idea is to take new technology and transmit this old idea that we can't really trust ourselves, that there aren't really facts out there in the world, that the only thing that really matters is our preferences, or really our biases, or really our hatreds.

And this was so manifest in 2016 because it's important that the Russians persuaded us in various things that weren't true, but what's more important is that we never thought that this could be happening as a result of action by some other country.

We were entirely caught in our own little subjective American reality of "us and them", where the friends and the enemies were all Americans; we couldn't break out into any kind of larger world of factuality. The Russians precisely helped hem us in to a little, national, emotional world to the point where we couldn't even see what was happening—and a lot of us are still having a lot of trouble seeing what was happening.

The interesting marriage, for me, is old ideas—fascist ideas, in fact—in a new world, a new world where it's not that Mr. Putin or for that matter Mr. Trump wants us all to wear uniforms and march in the streets or even to have large-scale wars for territory, that's not what's going on.

But what the fascist ideas do with the new technology is they drive us into a situation where we think the real stakes of politics are all emotional and all about enemies, usually enemies at home, where we get ourselves all worked up about things, whether we like the government or not, but somehow we never leave our couch while we're doing it, where we leave all of our energy right in front of the screen, basically, and don't actually get out and vote or organize or think creatively about what policy might look like. And the result is that we end up consolidating this kind of oligarchy with some racial overtones, which is what America and Russia currently have in common.

Anonymus.

IVAN ALEXANDROVICH ILYIN ON NATIONAL SOCIALISM.

New spirit.I. (Renaissance, Paris 1933, May 17)

Europe does not understand the National Socialist movement. He does not understand and is afraid. And from fear does not understand even more. And the more he does not understand, the more he believes in all the negative rumors, all the stories of "eyewitnesses", all the frightening predictors. Left-wing publicists of almost all European nations scare each other around the corner with National Socialism and create a real roll call of hatred and anger. Unfortunately, the Russian foreign press is gradually beginning to be drawn into this roll call; European passions begin to be transmitted to the emigration and cloud their eyes. For us, who are in the very cauldron of events, who see everything with our own eyes, who are subject to all new orders and laws, but who retain spiritual sobriety, it becomes morally impossible to remain silent. We must speak; and tell the truth. But the path to this truth still needs to be cleared...

First of all, I categorically refuse to evaluate the events of the last three months in Germany from the point of view of German Jews, who were curtailed in their public legal capacity, suffered materially in connection with this, or even left the country. I understand their state of mind; but I cannot turn it into a criterion of good and evil, especially when evaluating and studying such phenomena of world significance as German National Socialism. Yes, and it would be strange; if German Jews expected this from us. After all, the communists deprived us of not some, but all and every rights in Russia; the country was conquered, enslaved and plundered; one and a half million native Russian population was forced to emigrate; and how many millions of Russians were shot, imprisoned, starved to death ... And for 15 years of this hell there were no more pro-Bolshevik newspapers in Germany, like the newspapers of German Jews - Berliner Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung and Frankfurter Zeitung. Newspapers of other trends sometimes found a word of truth about the Bolsheviks. These newspapers never Why did they do it? We don't ask. It's their business. The editors of these newspapers could not but be aware of the significance of their mode of action and what consequences it entails both for national Russia and for national Germany ... But our Russian tragedy was alien to them; the dramatic misfortune that has befallen them does not shock or blind us. German National Socialism is decidedly not limited to restricting the rights of German Jews. And we will discuss this movement in essence - both from the Russian national and from the universal (both spiritual and political) point of view.

Secondly, I absolutely do not consider it possible to regard the latest events in Germany from that philistine-childish, or, as circumstances show, provocative street point of view - "when" exactly and "where" precisely the Russian and German enemies of communism "will start together march". You shouldn't discuss this nonsense. Let the precocious political babies talk about it; let people of dark purpose hide behind these phrases. It is difficult to prevent them; it is recommended to simply not listen to their seductive chatter. Their point of view cannot serve as a measure for us.

Finally, the third and last. I refuse to judge the movement of German National Socialism by those excesses of struggle, individual clashes, or temporary exaggerations that are put forward and emphasized by its enemies. What is happening in Germany is a huge political and social upheaval; the leaders themselves constantly characterize it with the word "revolution". This is a movement of national passion and political turmoil that has been concentrated for 12 years, and for years, yes, for years, shedding the blood of its adherents in battles with the communists. It is a reaction to the years of post-war decline and gloom: a reaction of grief and anger. When and where did such a struggle go without excesses? But to us, who have seen the Russian Soviet Revolution, these very excesses seem to be only angry gestures or occasional inaccuracies. We advise you not to believe the propaganda trumpeting the local "atrocities", or, as it is called, "atrocious propaganda". There is such a law of human nature: a frightened fugitive always believes in the chimeras of his imagination and cannot help but talk about the "terrible horrors" that almost overtook him. See if Severing, an ideological and honest Social-Democratic leader, lives at large in his Bielefeld? Have the National Socialists touched even one prominent Russian Jewish émigré? So, let's be fair in our judgments. Those who lived outside of Germany or came here for philistine business and conversations do not understand from what motives the National Socialist movement arose. The whole world did not see and did not know how steadily and deeply the Bolshevik poison penetrated into Germany. The German masses themselves did not see it either. Only three groups saw and knew this: the Comintern, who organized all this infection; we, Russian foreigners who settled in Germany; and leaders of German National Socialism. The country, squeezed between the Treaty of Versailles, the world economic crisis and overpopulation, rationalizing its industry and seeking sales, swelled with unemployment and slowly slipped into Bolshevism. The mass process went on by itself; the intelligentsia bolshevised itself. At each conference the Comintern ordered that the work be doubled and triumphantly summed up the

results. Not a single German party found the courage to fight this process; and when, in the summer of 1932, the renewed government declared that it was "taking the fight against communism into its own hands," and did not wage any struggle, and by its declaration only weakened or directly killed the private anti-communist initiative, the process of the country's sprawl took a directly accelerated path. The reaction to Bolshevism had to come. And she came. If it had not come, and Germany would have slipped into a cliff, then the process of all-European Bolshevization would have gone full speed ahead. One civil war in Germany (and without a stubborn, cruel, endlessly bloody struggle, the Germans would not have surrendered to the communists!), would have found an immediate response in the Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Spain and France. And if all the organizational ability of a German, all his discipline, endurance, devotion to duty and the ability to sacrifice himself - were in the hands of the Communists, what then? I know that some enemies of the Germans even said with incredible frivolity: "so much the better" ... As during the plague: the neighboring house is infected and dying out; well, what of this? What are we? Blindness and madness still reign in Europe. Think about today, wait for news, intrigue, have fun; from the whole hurricane they see only dust and take the abyss for a simple pit. What did Hitler do? He stopped the process of Bolshevization in Germany and thereby rendered the greatest service to all of Europe. This process in Europe is far from over; the worm will continue to gnaw at Europe from within. But not still. Not only because many of the dens of communism in Germany have been destroyed; not only because the wave of detonation is already moving across Europe; but mainly because the liberal-democratic hypnosis of non-resistance has been thrown off. As long as Mussolini leads Italy and Hitler leads Germany, European culture is given a reprieve. Did Europe get it? It seems to me that no ... Will she understand this very soon? I'm afraid he won't understand... Hitler took this delay primarily for Germany. He and his friends will do everything to use it for the national, spiritual and social renewal of the country. But by taking this reprieve, he gave it to Europe as well. And the European peoples must understand that Bolshevism is a real and fierce danger; that democracy is a creative dead end; that Marxist socialism is a doomed chimera; that a new war is beyond Europe's strength, neither spiritually nor materially, and that only a national upsurge that will dictatorially and creatively tackle the "social" solution of the social question can save the cause in each country. Until now, European public opinion has been only repeating that extreme racists, anti-Semites have come to power in Germany; that they do not respect rights; that they do not recognize freedom; that they want to introduce some kind of new socialism; that all this is "dangerous" and

that, as Georg Bernhard (former editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*) recently put it, this chapter in German history "hopefully will be short" ... It is unlikely that we will be able to explain to European public opinion that everything these judgments are either superficial or short-sighted and biased. But let's try to understand the truth ourselves. So, in Germany there was a legal coup. The Germans managed to get out of the democratic impasse without violating the constitution. This was (as already pointed out in Renaissance) the legal self-abolition of the democratic-parliamentary system. And at the same time, it was the end of the civil war, which was raging from year to year at all crossroads. Democrats dare not call Hitler a "usurper"; it would be an outright lie. Supporters of the rule of law should first of all note the rapid fall in the political assassination curve across the country. Advocates of bourgeois-economic stability should think about firm exchange rates and lively transactions on the stock exchange. And with all this, what is happening in Germany is an earthquake or a social upheaval. But this is not a revolution of disintegration, but of concentration; not destruction, but reconstruction; not violently whipped, but imperiously disciplined and organised; not immeasurable, but dosed. And what is most remarkable - causing loyal obedience in all layers of the people. "Revolutionary" here consists not only in breaking novelty, but also in the fact that new orders are often hastily applied in the form of administrative orders and discretions, before the issuance of the corresponding law; hence this anxiety and uncertainty of people, which is characteristic of any revolution, neither within the limits of their legal "status" in general, nor even simply in today's day. However, these administrative orders are quickly covered by laws that usually provide less severe, more vital and more just formulas. This is first.

Secondly, these new decrees and laws that are pouring out into the country concern only public rights, and not private or property rights. There is no expropriating tendency in them, except for the discrediting of the rights acquired by speculators during inflation and the possible redemption of lands belonging to foreign nationals. Socialism in the usual sense of the word is out of the question. What is happening is a great social stratification; but not property, but state-political and cultural-driving (and only to this extent - service-earned). The leading layer is updated consistently and radically. By no means the whole; however, on a large scale. On the basis of a new mindset; and as a result of this - often in the direction of rejuvenation of personnel. Everything associated with Marxism, Social Democracy and Communism is removed; all internationalists and Bolsheviks are removed; many Jews are removed, sometimes (as, for example, in the professorship) the vast majority of

them, but by no means all. Those who are clearly unacceptable to the "new spirit" are removed. This "new spirit" has both negative and positive definitions. He is irreconcilable with respect to Marxism, internationalism and defeatist dishonor, class persecution and reactionary class privilege, public corruption, bribery and embezzlement.

With regard to Jewry, this intransigence does not exist: not only because private enterprise and trade remain open to Jews; but also because persons of Jewish blood (taking into account two grandfathers and two grandmothers, none of whom must be Jewish), were lawfully in public service on August 1, 1914; or who have since participated in military operations; who lost their father or son in battle or as a result of injury; or those in the service of religious and church organizations - are not subject to restriction in the rights of public service (decree of May 8 this year). It is psychologically understandable that such limited restrictions are perceived by the Jews very painfully: they are offended by the very introduction of a presumption against them - "you are unacceptable until you show the opposite"; and also "it is not your faith that is important, but your blood." However, the mere existence of this presumption forces one to admit that the German Jew, who has proved in practice his loyalty and devotion to the German homeland, is not subject to legal restrictions (neither in education nor in service).

The "new spirit" of National Socialism has, of course, also positive definitions: patriotism, faith in the originality of the German people and the strength of the German genius, a sense of honor, readiness for sacrificial service (fascist "sacrificio"), discipline, social justice and non-class, fraternal unity. This spirit constitutes, as it were, the substance of the whole movement; in every sincere National Socialist it burns in the heart, tenses his muscles, resounds in his words and sparkles in his eyes. It is enough to see these believers, namely, believing faces; it is enough to see this discipline in order to understand the significance of what is happening and ask oneself: "Is there a people in the world who would not want to create in themselves a movement of such an upsurge and such a spirit? ..." In a word, this spirit, which unites German National Socialism with Italian fascism. However, not only with him, but also with the spirit of the Russian white movement. Each of these three movements undoubtedly has its own special features, distinctive features. They are explained by the previous history of each of the three countries, the nature of the peoples and the extent of the existing Bolshevik decay (1917 in Russia, 1922 in Italy, 1933 in Germany), and the racial-national composition of these three countries. Suffice it to recall that the white movement arose directly from an unsuccessful war

NAZI IDEOLOGY OF PUTIN

and a communist coup, in the greatest devastation and confusion, on a gigantic territory, in the order of heroic improvisation. Whereas fascism and national socialism had 5 and 15 years of gathering forces and developing a program; they had the opportunity to prepare and prevent a communist takeover; they had before them the experience of fighting communism in other countries; their countries have both an incomparably smaller size and a much more assimilated composition of the population. And the Jewish question stood and was raised in each country in its own way. However, the basic and essential unites all three movements; a common and united enemy, patriotism, a sense of honor, voluntary sacrificial service, a craving for dictatorial discipline, for spiritual renewal and rebirth of one's country, the search for a new social justice and indeterminacy in the question of political form. What causes sacred anger in the soul? what is the heart devoted to? what is the desire for? What and how do people achieve? - that's what's important. Of course, the German, the Italian and the Russian - each is ill about his own country and each in his own way; but the spirit is the same and in the historical perspective is one. It is possible that the National Socialists, like the Fascists, will not see this spiritual affinity and attach no importance to it; they may be hindered in this by many things, and they will be hindered in this by many. But the point is, first of all, that we ourselves correctly understand, think through and feel the spirit of the National Socialist movement. Unjust slandering and slandering him interferes with correct understanding, sins against the truth and harms all mankind. Persecution against him is natural when it comes from the Comintern; and unnatural when it comes from non-Bolshevik countries.

The spirit of National Socialism is not limited to "racism". It does not come down to denial either. He puts forward positive and creative tasks. And these creative tasks are facing all peoples. It is imperative for all of us to look for ways to solve these problems. It is foolish and ignoble to boo other people's attempts in advance and gloat over their foreseen failure. And didn't they slander the white movement? Wasn't he accused of "pogroms"? Wasn't Mussolini slandered? And what, did Wrangel and Mussolini become smaller from this? Or perhaps European public opinion feels called upon to hinder any real struggle against communism, both purifying and creative, and is only looking for a convenient pretext for this? But then we need to keep that in mind...

IVAN ALEXANDROVICH ILYIN ON FASCISM.

Fascism is a complex, many-sided phenomenon and, historically speaking, is far from outdated. It has healthy and sick, old and new, state-protective and destructive. Therefore, in assessing it, calmness and justice are needed. But its dangers must be thought through to the end.

Fascism arose as a reaction to Bolshevism, as a concentration of state-protective forces to the right. During the onset of left-wing chaos and left-wing totalitarianism, this was a healthy, necessary and inevitable phenomenon. Such a concentration will continue in the future, even in the most democratic states: in the hour of national danger, the healthy forces of the people will always be concentrated in a protective-dictatorial direction. So it was in ancient Rome, so it was in the new Europe, and so it will be in the future.

Speaking against left totalitarianism, fascism was, furthermore, right, since it was looking for just social and political reforms. These searches may or may not have been successful: it is difficult to solve such problems, and the first attempts may not have been successful. But to meet the wave of socialist psychosis - with social and therefore anti-socialist measures - was necessary. These measures have been brewing for a long time, and there was no need to wait any longer.

Finally, fascism was right, because it proceeded from a healthy national-patriotic feeling, without which no nation can either establish its existence or create its own culture.

However, along with this, fascism committed a number of deep and serious mistakes that determined its political and historical physiognomy and gave its very name that odious coloring that its enemies never tire of emphasizing. Therefore, for future social and political movements of this kind, another name must be chosen. And if someone calls his movement by its former name ("Fascism" or "National Socialism"), this will be interpreted as an intention to revive all the gaps and fatal mistakes of the past. These gaps and errors were as follows:

1. Irreligious. Hostile attitude towards Christianity, towards religions, denominations and churches in general.
2. Creation of right-wing totalitarianism as a permanent and supposedly "ideal" system.

NAZI IDEOLOGY OF PUTIN

3. The establishment of a party monopoly and the corruption and demoralization that grows out of it.
4. Going to extremes of nationalism and militant chauvinism (national "grand mania").
5. Mixing social reforms with socialism and slipping through totalitarianism into the nationalization of the economy.
6. Falling into idolatrous Caesarism with its demagoguery, servility and despotism.

These mistakes compromised fascism, set whole confessions, parties, peoples and states against it, led it to an unbearable war and destroyed it. His cultural and political mission failed, and the left element spilled with even greater force.

1. Fascism was not supposed to take a position hostile to Christianity and any religiosity in general. A political regime that attacks the church and religion splits the souls of its citizens, undermines the deepest roots of legal consciousness in them and begins to claim religious significance itself, which is insane. Mussolini soon realized that in a Catholic country the government needed an honest concordat with the Catholic Church. Hitler, with his vulgar atheism, behind which an equally vulgar self-deification was hidden, did not fully understand that he was following the path of the Antichrist, anticipating the Bolsheviks.

2. Fascism may not have created a totalitarian order: it could have contented itself with an authoritarian dictatorship strong enough to a) eradicate Bolshevism and Communism and b) give religion, the press, science, art, economics, and non-communist parties freedom of judgment and creativity in moderation their political loyalty.

3. The establishment of a party monopoly will never and nowhere lead to good: the best people will step aside, the worst will pour into the party in droves; for the best think independently and freely, while the worst are ready to adapt to everything just to make a career. Therefore, the monopoly party lives by self-deception: initiating "qualitative selection", it demands "party unanimity"; making it a condition for political legal capacity and viability, it calls people to nonsense and hypocrisy; thus it opens the door wide open to all kinds of blockheads, hypocrites, Rogues and careerists; The qualitative level of the Party is breaking down, and malingerers, bribe takers, predators, speculators, terrorists, flatterers and traitors come to power. As a result, all the shortcomings and mistakes of political party spirit reach their highest expression in fascism; party monopoly is worse than party competition (a law known to us in trade, in industry, and in all cultural construction).

Russian "fascists" did not understand this. If they succeed in settling in Russia (which God forbid), then they will compromise all state and healthy ideas and fail in disgrace.

4. Fascism was not supposed to fall into political "grand mania" at all, to despise other races and nationalities, to start conquering and eradicating them. Self-respect is not at all arrogant pride; patriotism does not at all call for the conquest of the universe; to liberate one's people does not at all mean to conquer or uproot all one's neighbors. To raise everyone against your people means to destroy them.

5. The line between socialism and social reforms has a deep, fundamental significance. To step over this line means to ruin the social reform. For one must always remember that socialism is anti-social, and social justice and social liberation tolerate neither socialism nor communism.

6. The greatest mistake of fascism was the revival of idolatrous Caesarism. "Caesarism" is the direct opposite of monarchism. Caesarism is godless, irresponsible, despotic; he despises liberty, right, legitimacy, justice, and the individual rights of men; he is demagogic, terroristic, proud; he longs for flattery, "fame" and worship, he sees the mob in the people and kindles their passions; he is immoral, belligerent and cruel. He compromises the beginning of authoritarianism and autocracy, because his rule pursues not state, and not national, but personal goals.

Franco and Salazar understood this and are trying to avoid these mistakes. They do not call their regime "fascist". Let's hope that the Russian patriots will think through the mistakes of fascism and National Socialism to the end and not repeat them.

I.A. Ilyin